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Report on H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular
Forces, prepared by the Commander-in-
Chief, for presentation to Government.

FOR THE YEAR

1343 Fasli.

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Forces, prepared by the Commander-in-
Chief, for presentation to Government.

H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S ARMY HEADQUARTERS

HYDERABAD-DECCAN,

15th September, 1935.

No. G-1475/5

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Report on His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Forces for the year 1343 Fasli.

With this Report is included a copy of the Review of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. A. MACARTNEY,

LIEUT.-COLONEL,

Chief of the Staff,

H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces.

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*Review on the Annual Report on H.E.H. the Nizam's
Regular Forces for the year 1343 Fasli.*

The report under review is again a record of improvement in all directions and it is a pleasure to H.E.H.'s Government to note that progress in the training and administration of the Regular Forces has been maintained and that the reorganization of the Regular Forces has resulted in a remarkable enhancement of the efficiency of the various units.

2. Major-General Prince Walashan Nawab Azam Jah Bahadur was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Hyderabad State Forces in the course of the year, and the appointment has the great advantage of bringing the Army into closer relationship with the ruling dynasty. Signs have not been lacking to prove that the Army is proud of the appointment of the Heir Apparent as its Chief. His Exalted Highness the Nizam was pleased to command that the Army Member should, in addition to performing his ordinary duties, function as Adviser to the Prince Walashan, and that the Army Secretary and Chief of the Staff should be Joint Advisers of the Commander-in-Chief. H.E.H.'s Government are glad to note that the Prince Walashan has made a most excellent start and is taking a keen interest in the duties pertaining to his responsible Office.

3. The "A" Battery, Horse Artillery, have been equipped with 18 pounders guns in the course of the year under report and the 15 pounders previously supplied to this unit were returned to the Government of India. The following other units of the Regular Forces have been furnished with modern arms in the course of the year.

1st (Nizam's Own) Hyderabad Imperial		
Service Lancers .. ..	..	One D.P. gun.
2nd (Nizam's Own) Hyderabad Imperial		
Service Lancers .. ..	..	Deficient component parts of E. P. Swords.
2nd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry ..	..	300 scabbards and bayonets.
Infantry Battalions .. ..	..	144 D.P. Rifles.

Secret

4. Headquarters had proposed the construction of the lines of the 1st Battalion Hyderabad Infantry in the Golconda area, and it was understood that the lines of the Infantry Training Company and of the 3rd (N.O.) Golconda Lancers would also be constructed in that area. Sanction to the construction of lines in this area was duly accorded by H.E.H.'s Government. Subsequently Headquarters suggested the construction of these lines in the Himayeth Sagar area and represented that the latter was a much healthier locality and the country in the vicinity had greater facilities for training, an added advantage being that the land, which it was desired to acquire, had no buildings or fruit bearing trees. Sanction has not yet been accorded to the selection of Himayeth Sagar area for the construction of lines and the matter is still under the consideration of H.E.H.'s Government.

5. H.E.H.'s Government informed the Residency in 1932 that proposals for the formation of Territorial Troops in the State were under consideration. Subsequently Headquarters put up detailed proposals in this regard and suggested that the name "Militia Battalions" be given to the proposed units. The scheme was carefully worked out at Headquarters and the establishment of the Militia Battalions was based on the establishment laid down for a provincial battalion of the Indian Territorial Force with alterations to suit local conditions. The scheme provided for the establishment of 3 battalions each 772 strong and for the location of a battalion at each of the following places:—

Aurangabad.
Hingoli.
Gulburgah.

Secret

Headquarters considered it essential that each Militia Battalion should be affiliated to a battalion of the Regular Forces, the source of supply of seconded personnel for annual training of the Militia Battalion being the Regular unit to which it was affiliated. The expenditure was estimated at about 1½ lakh in the first year and a little over a lakh in the second year. H.E.H.'s Government approved of the scheme but decided that the Militia units be established at Gulburga and Warangal in the first instance. The scheme was reconsidered in 1934 as a result of the financial provision required for other important items of Reorganization, and it was decided at a meeting of the Reorganization Committee that owing to lack of funds it would not be possible to put the Militia scheme into effect for at least two years. Headquarters have reconsidered the matter recently and have now suggested that the Militia scheme be dropped, at any rate for the present, and have put up a proposal to Government for Regular Troops being stationed at certain places in the districts. The case is being carefully considered by H.E.H.'s Government whose decision will be announced at as early a date as possible.

Secret

6. The emoluments of the Officers of the various units of the Regular Forces were not formerly on a uniform scale and reference has been made in the report under review to the scheme for equalisation of pay sanctioned by Government with effect from 1st Azar 1343 Fasli. As a result of the new scheme the old grade system of pay has ceased to exist in the Army. In accordance with the commitments entered into by H.E.H.'s Government, the troops which follow in principle the organization and establishments of the Indian Army, belong to Class "A" and troops which do not follow in principle the organization and establishments of the Indian Army and which are not so efficiently trained, but are permanently embodied, constitute Class "B." "B" Class troops are purely internal security troops. All other troops, i.e., those that do not reach the standard required for classes "A" and "B," e.g., troops not permanently embodied and the armed police of the Indian States are classed as "C." The 1st and 2nd Lancers and the 1st Battalion Hyderabad Infantry are Class "A" units. The 2nd Lancers have been earmarked for employment with the Indian Army in the event of mobilization being ordered, and the 1st Battalion Hyderabad Infantry have been allotted for Railway security duties in the Deccan District internal security scheme. The Cavalry Training Squadron

(strength 272) and the Infantry Training Company (strength 155) also belong to Class "A," these two units are intended to meet the requirements of training in war time. The following are Class "B" units:—

3rd Golconda Lancers.
2nd Infantry.
3rd Infantry.
"A" Battery (Horse Artillery).
Animal Transport Section.

and although according to the commitments entered into by H.E.H.'s Government, these units need not follow in principle the organization and establishments of the Indian Army as was indicated by Brigadier Moberley who was deputed to Hyderabad to advise H.E.H.'s Government, the latter have agreed to these units being organised precisely on the lines of "A" Class units. This has increased the cost of reorganization, but has resulted in a very great enhancement of the efficiency of these units which have been trained up to the standard of "A" Class. Headquarters have reported that "A" Battery has now reached a standard of training and efficiency which entitles it to be an "A" Class unit. The "B" Battery (strength 221), the 4th Infantry (strength 772), the African Cavalry Bodyguard Squadron (strength 148) and the Jamieth Nizam Mahbub (strength 1056) belong to Class "C" and yet H.E.H.'s Government have in the interests of efficiency agreed to these units also following the organization and establishments of the "A" Class units. Brigadier Moberley who was deputed by the Government of India said in the course of his report that "Two battalions of Infantry including the Jamieth Nizam Mahbub are at present entirely absorbed in guard duties in and around Hyderabad City. It is suggested that as such duties prevent proper training for war, these two battalions should be permanently earmarked for these duties and classed as "C" line troops." With regard to pay and allowances Brigadier Moberley in the course of the Conference he had with members of the Executive Council said that "Generally speaking as a matter of principle State Forces should get a lower pay than the Regular Indian Army..... similarly class "A" Troops should get higher pay and allowances than class "B" Troops and the latter should be better paid than class "C."

Secret

Brigadier Moberley's scheme, as amended by the Government of India, was accepted by H.E.H.'s Government in their letter No. 764 dated the 14th April 1931 to the Residency. The scheme for the equalisation of pay and allowances of the Officers of "A" "B" and "C" Class units improves the conditions of the service of officers and facilitates their transfer from one unit to another. It is furthermore a great advantage to have the officer cadre of "A" and "B" units equally paid, equally trained and with equal responsibilities with regard to being sent on active service inasmuch as "B" Class units of H.E.H.'s Regular Forces are being trained up to the standard of the efficiency of "A" Class. H.E.H.'s Government are however disposed to think that the fact of the officers of a unit earmarked for mobilization being paid precisely on the same scale as the officers of a "C" Class unit

which has not yet been provided with suitable lines, and which can never make a great advance in training owing to the unit being entirely absorbed in guard duties may have an undesirable effect on the incentive for active service. The effect may not be very perceptible in times of peace but it might create difficulties in times of emergency, and H.E.H.'s Government trust that this aspect of the matter will have the earnest attention of Headquarters and that the pay equalisation scheme will be reconsidered in the light of the above observation. It may well be considered whether a Flat rate of pay for the officer cadre and an extra allowance for Officers of "A" and "B" units within the financial limits of the sanctioned scheme would not be a more suitable plan.

7. The Regular Forces having been reorganized, Officers are frequently detailed to courses of Instruction in British India, and have to attend courses conducted by the Military Advisory Staff. It has therefore been more and more essential in the interest of efficiency that a better knowledge of English and a higher standard of general education should be insisted upon. Headquarters have therefore put up revised rules for the selection and training of cadets on lines similar to rules for entrance to the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun. The revised rules have recently been sanctioned by H.E.H.'s Government and will it is expected, result in a remarkable improvement in the standard of the officer cadre on whom the efficiency of the Army largely depends. It is very desirable that only candidates of a suitable type should be entertained as cadets, and that elimination of the unfit should be so carried out at the very outset, that it may not be necessary to reject a large number of cadets after they have undergone training for a long time and a fairly large amount of money has been spent upon their allowances. It is true that unforeseen circumstances will sometimes arise, and however carefully the first selection may be made, it will yet occasionally be necessary in the light of practical experience to dismiss a cadet on account of his unsuitability for a military career, but it would be of advantage to exercise all possible scrutiny at the outset so that it may not be necessary to discard a large number later on on the grounds of lack of general knowledge or deficiency in literary tests. Government note with satisfaction that attention has been paid to this aspect of the matter in the revised rules which lay down a competitive examination at the time of admission.

Secret

8. Owing to difficulties experienced in getting recruits of the requisite type and standard, a proposal for the enlistment of non-mulkies up to 5 per cent. of the strength of the Regular Forces has been put up by Headquarters. The proposal is under the consideration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

9. Reference was made in the last year's review to the large wastage of remounts which had in the past caused anxiety to Government. H.E.H.'s Government note with satisfaction that the wastage shows a decrease in the year under report as compared with previous years.

10. The Regular Forces suffered an irreparable loss in the course of the year under report by the death of its Commander, Major-General Nawab Osman-Yar-Ud-Dowla. The late Nawab

was the eldest son of the late Sir Afsur-Ul-Mulk, and both father and son have rendered very distinguished service to their Sovereign and the State. He has been succeeded by Brigadier Kader Beg, Sirdar Bahadur, who continued to officiate as Commander till the close of the year and to perform the duties of that office creditably.

11. Lieut.-Colonel C. R. C. Lane, Chief of the Staff proceeded on leave for six months and 8 days on the 8th April 1934, and Major W. A. L. James officiated for him during his absence in addition to performing his own duties as Adjutant and Quarter-master-General. The services of both these officers have proved of very great value in advancing the progress of reorganization.

(Sd.) KISHEN PERSHAD, (Sd.) AQEEL JUNG,
His Excellency the President, The Hon'ble the Army Member.
Executive Council.

(Sd.) SAMAD YAR JUNG,
Secretary to Government,
Army Department.

REPORT ON H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S REGULAR FORCES
PREPARED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FOR PRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT

Introduction.—As in previous years, the Annual Report has been divided into four Sections:—

- 'A'—POLICY
- 'B'—TRAINING
- 'C'—ADMINISTRATION
- 'D'—FINANCIAL.

2. An important change has been made during the year in the command of the Regular Forces by the appointment on the 14th July 1934 (8th Shehrewar 1343 F.) of Major-General Walashan Prince Nawab Azam Jah Bahadur, Heir Apparent, as Commander-in-Chief. All officers and men of the Regular Forces deeply appreciate the great honour of having a member of the Ruling Family as their Commander-in-Chief.

3. It is with the greatest regret that the death of Major-General Nawab Osman Yar-ud-Dowla Bahadur, Commander of the Regular Forces, on the 11th November 1933 (9th Dai 1343 F.) must be recorded. Major-General Nawab Osman Yar-ud-Dowla Bahadur came of a family which has, for many years, been intimately connected with the Army, and he took an intense interest in its welfare and happiness. By his death, the Regular Forces have lost the services of a valuable and most distinguished Soldier and Officer.

4. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon visited Hyderabad in November 1933 (Dai 1343 F.), and on the occasion of Their Excellencies' arrival the Regular Forces lined the streets from Nampalli Station to Falaknuma Palace. A Military display was held on the Fateh Maidan and His Excellency the Viceroy graciously expressed his appreciation of the smartness and turn-out of the officers and men.

5. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Brigadier Hector Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., carried out a thorough inspection of 'A' and 'B' Class units early in December 1933 (Bahman 1343 F.). In his report he commented favourably on the progress made in training and administration since his last visit.

SECTION 'A'—POLICY

1. *Armament.*—'A' Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery, has been supplied with 18-pounder guns, in place of 15-pounders which have been returned to Arsenal. This battery is now armed with the same type of guns as artillery units of the Indian Army.

Sanction having been obtained for the replacement of Martini Henri rifles by .410 rifles, indents have been submitted to Arsenal and the new rifles are expected shortly.

Secret

In order to save wear and tear on service rifles, sanction has been obtained for the purchase of D.P. rifles and these have now been received. This should result in considerable economy, as service rifles will not be damaged as they have been in the past.

Secret

The 2nd Nizam's Own Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers are at present armed with English pattern sword: proposals are being submitted to Government to re-arm this regiment with a lighter pattern similar to that recently introduced into the Indian Army.

2. *Accommodation.*—Since the commencement of Reorganization, approximately 25 per cent. of the Regular Forces, viz., one Battery, one Training Squadron, two Cavalry Regiments and 310 Singlemen of one Infantry Battalion have been re-housed in modern barracks. The total cost of these schemes amounted approximately to Rs. 37.50 lakhs.

The remaining units, approximately 75 per cent. of the Regular Forces, still remain in old unsanitary quarters, which they have been occupying for the past half century. The complete rehousing of these units will cost approximately Rs. 78.25 lakhs. Appendix 'A' gives details of the complete Rehousing Programme of the Regular Forces.

During the past year, plans and estimates have been prepared for rehousing three units. Work is held up owing to the proposal of Army Headquarters to change the original site selected at Golconda Fort, as, on reconsideration, a more suitable site has been found on the Himayatsagar road. The disadvantages of building these barracks in Golconda Fort are many; briefly, the Fort is unhealthy both for men and horses, the percentage of Malaria amongst troops being higher than in other units; the area inside is congested with small unsanitary houses and that outside is developing into a new residential area; good Training ground is not available and the Archæological Department have raised the serious objection that the beauty of the Fort and Tombs would be spoilt. Conversely, the site on the Himayatsagar road, which has been selected as a result of reconnaissances, is eminently suitable for army requirements: it is high and open; there are no villages in the immediate vicinity and the surrounding country is in every way suitable for training. Application has been made to Government for sanction to the new site and as soon as it is received, work on these schemes will be started.

Secret

In the interests of Internal Security, a proposal is being submitted to Government to station one Cavalry regiment in Mahratwara district and one Infantry Battalion in Telingana district. If these recommendations are accepted, the Rehousing Programme indicated in Appendix 'A' will require to be altered.

It was understood that Rs. 15 lakhs would be allotted for 1934 (1343 F.) and Rs. 15 lakhs for 1935 (1344 F.) for Construction. Actually no funds were allotted for 1934 (1343 F.), although an advance of Rs. 7 lakhs against the Construction Grant for the triennium 1935-1937 (1344-1346 F.) was made by the Finance Department towards the end of the financial year on urgent representations from the Army Department. The actual allotment for the triennium has now been reduced to

Rs. 20 lakhs, in addition to savings—a total of approximately Rs. 23½ lakhs. This will result in considerable slowing down of the complete Rehousing Programme, as it was hoped to obtain Rs. 45 lakhs for the years 1934–1937 (1343–1346 F.) and it will now not be possible to build barracks for the three units, for which plans and estimates have been passed, in this triennium. The urgency of providing modern barracks for units of the Regular Forces has been expressed in a letter from Brigadier Hector Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, to the Hon'ble the Army Member. He said referring to the newly built barracks, "I take this opportunity of pointing out to you how essential it is that the remaining troops of the army should be housed in a similar manner. You can never have, in my opinion, a really efficient army, thoroughly reliable and always available to turn out in the event of any emergency unless the whole of it is housed in modern sanitary lines." As referred to in the previous years' Reports on the Regular Forces, Government have accepted full responsibility for the provision of adequate and up-to-date accommodation for units of the Regular Forces. The Rehousing Programme already submitted forms an integral part of the present Reorganization, and it is of paramount importance that adequate funds should be placed at the disposal of the Army Department in order to complete the programme as expeditiously as possible.

Regular meetings have been held at certain periods during the year under report between the representatives of the Public Works Department and those of Army Headquarters, resulting in close liaison between the two departments. The quarterly reports rendered by the Public Works Department, showing the progress of all works undertaken in Military lines, have been of great value.

The policy with regard to the annual maintenance of Military buildings by the Public Works Department was continued during the year under report. Apart from this, a number of minor works were carried out during the year for the improvement of units' lines. Appendix 'B' gives details of these.

Mention was made in the previous year's Report that Government had accepted a plan for the provision of houses for Officers of the Regular Forces on the basis of a rental of 10 per cent. of the salary of the Officer occupying the house. Although a sum of rupees one lakh had been placed at the disposal of the Commander for expenditure during the year under review, it has not been possible to make any advance owing to a difference of opinion with the Finance Department as to the cost of houses suitable for Officers of the army, with the result that the money allotted lapsed to Government at the end of the financial year. Application has, however, been made to Government for this sum to be re-allotted in 1935 (1344 F.) in addition to another lakh of rupees to meet the cost of building houses for Officers during that year.

3. Establishments.—During the year, new establishments have been prepared for 'A' Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery, Cavalry Training Squadron, Animal Transport Section and Cavalry Band.

In the case of 'A' Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery, the revised establishment brings the Battery, as far as possible, into

line with an Indianized Battery of the Indian Army. In order to attract a better type of recruit to this unit, which is now armed with 18-pounder guns, Government sanction is being obtained for an increase in the pay of other ranks equal to that of the Imperial Service Lancers. It is hoped that this concession will raise the standard of efficiency in the unit.

The reorganized Cavalry Training Squadron should, in future, be able to deal with the Training of recruits for the two Imperial Service Regiments, who will be relieved of all recruit Training. Officers and Non-Commissioned officers will be seconded for a period of three years, thus ensuring that the latest trained instructors are available in the unit.

The Animal Transport Section has now been provided with adequate followers, which it lacked in the past.

The Cavalry Band is being reorganized on the lines of String Band. The Director of Music and the Assistant Director of Music's pay has been increased, and grade allowances for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class musicians have been introduced for which each man has to pass a prescribed test.

A scheme for the organization of the so-called Pioneers has been prepared. This unit consists of men who were surplus to establishment when the Regular Forces were reorganized. They have no organization and are merely a body of men employed on various miscellaneous duties. The new establishment endeavours to provide a useful unit, from which will be found a Mechanical Transport Section, Artificers Section, Cyclist Section, etc., and two Companies of Pioneers.

Secret

4. *Internal Security*.—The Internal Security scheme has been revised and a new scheme for the safeguarding of certain railways has been completed.

5. *Military Cantonment*.—The establishment of a new Military Cantonment has been under consideration for some time. The boundaries of various units have been marked in accordance with plans in their possession, and recommendations with regard to the delineation of the boundaries of the future Cantonment and the degree of control to be exercised by the Cantonment Committee in regard to judicial powers, levying taxes, etc., will be submitted to Government in due course. The appointment of a Cantonment Executive Officer has been sanctioned by Government, and the Officer selected for this appointment has been detailed to undergo special training under a Cantonment Magistrate in British India in 1935 (1344 F.).

6. *Officers*.—

(a) *Confidential Reports*.—In the Review on the Annual Report for the year 1933 (1342 F.), Government observed that the retirement of Officers and other ranks before they reached the age of 55 should not be allowed to lead to a sense of insecurity of service. It was added that, instead of a report being made for the first time at the end of 25 years' service that an officer is inefficient and should for that reason be compulsorily retired, it would be desirable to introduce a system under which a confidential report would be received by Government with regard to each Officer of the Regular Forces more or less on the lines followed in the Indian Army. This question was fully discussed

and with the sanction of Government, rules were framed and issued to units of the Regular Forces. The period of the report has been fixed from the 1st Ardibehisht to 31st Farwardi, so that it may correspond with the end of the Collective Training Season. During the year under report, reports on all Officers were submitted to Government.

(b) *Cadets*.—In accordance with the Regulations for the Selection and Training of Cadets of H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces, published in General Order No. 202, dated the 28th August 1933 (22nd Mehri 1342 F.), 21 Cadets were examined in Examinations 'A' and 'B.' Of these, 9 Cadets passed who have been recommended to Government for Commissions as 2nd Lieutenants; 1 Junior and 3 Senior Cadets, who failed to qualify in all subjects were put back for a further period of six months training at the end of which they will be required to sit for Examinations 'A' and 'B' again; 4 Junior and 3 Senior Cadets, having failed a second time in Examinations 'A' and 'B,' were recommended to Government to be removed from service: among the Junior division of Cadets, 1 having qualified in all subjects has been placed in the Senior division.

The somewhat high percentage of these failures is to a great extent due to the Cadets selected having been insufficiently educated. At present the educational qualification required for a Cadet is the Matriculation of a recognized University, but the standard varies in each University. Now that the Regular Forces have been reorganized and Officers are detailed on Courses of Instruction in British India and attend Courses conducted by the Military Advisory Staff, it is very essential that the Cadets selected should possess a good knowledge of English and a high standard of general education. Steps are, therefore, being taken to draft Rules with a view to introducing an Entrance Examination for Cadets of H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces, on similar lines to those of the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, and it is hoped that the rules will receive the sanction of Government before the next selection is made.

(c) *Promotion and Retention Examinations*.—Following the procedure of last year, Promotion and Retention Examinations were held with the following results:—

	<i>Promotion Examination.</i>	<i>Retention Examination.</i>
Number taking examination ..	7	26
Number passed ..	2	14
Number failed ..	5	12

Efforts are being made to improve the standard and knowledge of these Officers by holding Promotion and Retention Examination Courses, and a marked improvement is hoped for next year.

(d) *Scholarships for Officers' sons*.—The proposal of Army Headquarters to award a Scholarship to the son of an Officer of the Regular Forces to enable him to receive Military education at the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, was placed before the Reorganization Committee in February 1934 (Farwardi 1343 F.). After discussing the merits of the case, the Committee accepted the proposal and recommended to Government the provision required for the grant of this scholarship on the basis of two-thirds of the cost of

education (Rs. 1,000 per annum) being paid by the Army Department, and the balance (Rs. 500 per annum) being defrayed by the parent or guardian of the boy selected. It was laid down as a condition for the acceptance of this scholarship that the student who receives the advantage of this education would become an Officer of the Regular Forces. The son of one Officer has been accepted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for admission to this College.

7. *Pensioners' Colony.*—A site near Himayetsagar or Osmansagar is being selected for the development of a small model village for pensioners of the Regular Forces. At present these pensioners and old pensioners whose land and houses have been acquired settle down in bazaars near their old unit's lines and form colonies, which, owing to unsanitary conditions, are often the source of disease and a menace to the health of the troops. The new proposal aims at providing such pensioners small plots of land on 'patta' on which they can build their houses and live in healthier surroundings.

8. *Prevention of Plague in Military areas.*—Rules for the prevention of plague in Military areas were drawn up during the year under report, in conjunction with the Principal Medical Officer and the Director of the Medical and Sanitation Department. A scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,138 per annum and an initial expenditure of Rs. 11,962-8-0 has been submitted to Government for sanction. As a result of the Anti-Plague measures, it is satisfactory to report that there has been no case of plague in the army since their institution.

Secret

9. *Recruiting.*—Owing to difficulties experienced in getting good recruits for the army referred to in the previous year's Report, a proposal for the enlistment of non-mulkies up to 5 per cent. of strength of the Regular Forces, as in the District Police, has been submitted to Government for sanction. The proposal has the concurrence of the Reorganization Committee.

Secret

10. *Reduction of Guards.*—This subject has been under discussion for some time past, but no further progress has been made during the year under review. The total number of men detailed from units of the Regular Forces on guard duties and reliefs is equivalent to three battalions of Infantry, and the total annual cost is approximately Rs. 3½ lakhs. It is very desirable that every man on the strength of the Regular Forces should be trained to meet any emergency which may arise, and, as long as such large numbers of men of the Regular Forces are retained for guard-finding duties, the efficiency of the army is bound to suffer considerably. Proposals for the reduction of guards in certain places and also for the reorganization of the Nazam battalion have been submitted to Government for sanction.

11. *Terms of Service.*—The question of the New Terms of Service for the Regular Forces was placed before the Reorganization Committee in April 1934 (Ardibehisht 1343 F.) but no decision was reached owing to lack of funds. It has been explained, however, that the introduction of this scheme will not involve the State in any additional expenditure for the first twelve years, and it is hoped that it will be passed, as it is of vital importance if the efficiency of the Regular Forces is to be maintained.

SECTION 'B'—TRAINING.

1. *Individual Training.*—

1st March to 15th September 1934 (28th Farwardi to 10th Aban 1343 F.).

2. *Collective Training.*—

16th September 1934 to the end of February 1935 (11th Aban 1343 to 26th Farwardi 1344 F.).

Collective training was carried out from Camps as under:—

Yemjal area.

1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers	..	23rd October 1933 to 20th November 1933
	..	18th Azur 1343 F. to 16th Dai 1343 F.
3rd Golconda Lancers	..	24th October 1933 to 21st November 1933
	..	19th Azur 1343 F. to 17th Dai 1343 F.
"A" Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery	..	25th October 1933 to 22nd November 1933
	..	20th Azur 1343 F. to 18th Dai 1343 F.
2nd Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers	..	27th October 1933 to 8th November 1933
2 Squadrons	..	22nd Azur 1343 F. to 4th Dai 1343 F.
1 Squadron	..	11th Nov. 1933 to 22nd Nov. 1933
	..	7th Dai 1343 F. to 18th Dai 1343 F.

Hayatnagar area.

2 Coys. 1st Battalion Hyderabad Infantry	..	26th October to 9th November 1933
1 Coy. 2nd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry	..	
1 Coy. 3rd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry	..	
1 Section 'B' Battery, Nizam's Field Artillery	..	
2 Coys. 1st Battalion Hyderabad Infantry	..	10th November to 23rd November 1933
1 Coy. 2nd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry	..	
1 Coy. 3rd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry	..	
1 Section 'B' Battery, Nizam's Field Artillery	..	
Headquarters Coy. and 1 Coy. 2nd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry	..	23rd January to 7th February 1934
1 Coy. 3rd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry	..	
1 Section 'B' Battery, Nizam's Field Artillery	..	
	..	
Headquarters Coy. and 1 Coy. 2nd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry	..	8th February to 3rd March 1934
1 Coy. 3rd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry	..	
1 Section 'B' Battery, Nizam's Field Artillery	..	
	..	
1st Battalion Hyderabad Infantry	..	27th January 1934 to 3rd March 1934
3rd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry	..	
'B' Battery, Nizam's Field Artillery	..	
	..	

25th Isfandar 1343 F. to 30th Farwardi 1343 F.

Artillery.—"A" Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery carried its practice camp in the vicinity of Shamshabad in December 1933 (Bahman 1343 Fasli) under the direction of the Technical Military Adviser for Artillery, Indian States Forces. The services of a British Officer of the Royal Artillery were lent to assist the Artillery Adviser during this training.

Cavalry.—Commanding Officers during the Individual training season have paid particular attention to improving the individual performance of the men in their units in the use of their weapons, and to the care and training of horses with very satisfactory results.

Signalling—

(a) *Period I.*—Collective Training was continued during the first four months of the administrative year.

(b) *Period II.*—Individual training started in Farwardi and terminated in Shehrewar, a period of six months. During this period attention was paid to the following points in training:—

- (1) Allowing Equitation and Drill to be carried out side by side with Signal training.
- (2) Thorough working knowledge of Visual and Line Telegraphy instruments.
- (3) Reading and Sending of Morse and Semaphore Signals at standard Army rates.
- (4) Practical knowledge of Map Reading and Electricity.
- (5) Station Work.
- (6) Co-operation with Aircraft.
- (7) Artillery Code, Cavalry Battle Signals and Bn. Signal Code.

Mention was made in the Report for 1342 Fasli, that a Local Course was started with the object of introducing the new Signal procedure to Units. This produced good results and an improvement in the results of the annual Classification.

A Local Course of instruction in Signalling was held under the supervision of the Divisional Signalling Officer, in Aban 1343 Fasli, to train and prepare State Officers and N.C.Os. for the Courses at the Army Signal School, Poona.

The Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces, visited Hyderabad in July 1934, and has reported as follows:—

- (a) "The standard of Signalling shows a marked improvement since last year."
- (b) "The equipment is in excellent condition well stored and racked, and up to scale sufficient for field work and Internal Security."
- (c) "Two State Officers and 4 N.C.Os. have qualified at the Army Signal School since my last visit. One N.C.O. obtained 'D'. This points to a Signal sense now prevailing in the Nizam's Regular Forces due to the keen attention of the Divisional Signalling Officer."

Co-operation with Royal Air Force:—

Advantage was taken of the visit of a flight of the Royal Air Force to Hakimpet to carry on a Tactical exercise with troops in co-operation with two machines of this flight in the neighbourhood of Golconda and Chandraingutta.

Educational training.—Educational training of the rank and file of H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces is now being carried on in all units of H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces under the supervision of the Divisional Educational Officer and a high standard is being aimed at. The number of educational certificates obtained by each Unit is as follows:—

Unit				1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
1st Lancers	..	..	..	2	5	61
2nd Lancers	..	..	..	2	1	22
3rd Golconda Lancers	..	..	..	4	1	13
Cav. Trg. Sqdn.	..	..	..	1	2	2
1st Bn. Hyd. Infantry	..	..	..	3	2	17
2nd Bn. Hyd. Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	6
3rd Bn. Hyd. Infantry	..	..	..	1	..	4
Infy. Trg. Coy.	..	..	..	1	..	3
Jamiet Nizam Mahboob	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total				14	11	130

It is hoped to see a large increase in the number of certificates awarded next year.

Training Cadres and Courses.—During the Individual training season selected Non-Commissioned Officers from mounted Units attended the following training cadres:—

- (1) Equitation Cadre at 1st Lancers and "A" Battery.
- (2) Field Works All Arms Class 1st Lancers.

[Statement.

In addition to the above the following numbers attended Courses of Instruction in British India during 1343 Fasli (1934).

Serial No.	Army School of Instruction	No. of candidates	Duration of Course
1	Small Arms School, Pachmarhi	5	2½ months
2	Senior Officers School, Jaipur	2	2 „
3	Artificers Course at Kirkee Arsenal	1	9 „
4	2nd Assistant Instructors Course at the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala	2	3 „
5	I.S.F. Ride at the Equitation School, Saugor ..	2	8 „
6	School of Artillery, Kakul	5	6 „
7	All Arms Field Works Course, Faridkote	3	6 weeks
8	All Arms Field Works Course, Nahan	1	2½ months
9	Army School of Education, Belgaum	1	12 „
10	Army Signal School, Poona	1	3 „
11	Survey Course, Rurkee .. ..	..	..
12	Bengal Vet. College, Calcutta	3	3 years
13	Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun	2	2½ „

The training of Officers has also been carried out on more progressive lines than has hitherto been attempted. In addition to the above, Officers of the Imperial Service Units took part on various occasions in the Demonstrations held by Units of Secunderabad Garrison.

Attachment to an Indian Army formation.—The 2nd Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers were attached to 4th Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade and participated in their Brigade training from 2nd to 15th January 1934.

A.R.A. Competition.—Teams from both the 1st and 2nd Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers entered for the Army Rifle Association India Championship Match in Rifle and Revolver shooting open to Indian States Forces in India. They also competed in the Southern Command Rifle Association India matches which were fired at the Asafnagar Rifle Ranges.

Infantry.—Physical Training. Four Courses each of three months duration were held at the Central Gymnasium under Instructors recently returned from Army School of Physical Training, Ambala. Every advantage has been taken of such Courses and the standard of physical training in the army has greatly improved. The following Non-Commissioned Officers from Infantry Battalions attended the training cadres with units of the Indian Army.

Physical Training at the Central Gymnasium, Trimulgherry, 4 N.C.Os.

Educational Training at 4/2nd Punjab Regiment, 2 N.C.Os.

In addition to the above the following Commissioned, Sub-Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of Infantry Battalions attended or are now present at Courses of Instruction in British India.

Serial No	Army Schools of Instruction	No. of candidates	Duration of Course
1	1st Officers (Inf. & Sappers & Miners) Course at the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi ..	1	2½ months
2	Army School of P.T., Ambala (2nd Assistant Instructors Course) ..	1	3 ..
3	Army School of Education, Belgaum. 1st term Instructors Course ..	1	12 ..
4	Asst. Armourers Course at Kirkee Arsenal ..	1	12 ..
5	Senior Officers School, Alwar ..	1	3 ..
6	Survey Course at K.G.O. Bengal Sappers and Miners, Rookee ..	1	12 ..
7	All Arms Field Works Class, Nahan ..	3	3 ..
8	All Arms Field Works Class, Malerkotla ..	3	3 ..

Military Advisers.—During the year under report Lieut.-Col. H. M. Hankin, Military Adviser, Southern India Circle, was in the station except when on leave ex-India from 21st June 1934 to 20th October 1934, when Major E. A. Franklin, Assistant Military Adviser, Southern India Circle, officiated for him.

Major A. J. Harris of the Royal Corps of Signals, Technical Adviser for Signalling, visited Hyderabad during Shehrewar 1343 Fasli (July 1934) and carried out a general inspection of all Units of the Regular Forces which maintain Signallers on their strength. In addition to this he carried out the classification tests of Signallers. His report indicates a satisfactory progress in all units.

Major F. B. Binney, R.A., Technical Adviser for Artillery, Indian States Forces visited Hyderabad in December 1933 and supervised the training of "A" Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery during its annual practice camp. He was again in Hyderabad in July 1934 during the collective training season.

Brigadier H. Campbell, Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, visited Hyderabad from 5th to 13th December 1933.

SECTION 'C'—ADMINISTRATION.

1. **Direction.**—Sirdar Bahadur Brigadier Mirza Kader Beg, A.D.C., continued to act as Commander of H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces during the year.

2. **Reorganization.**—The Reorganization of H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces during January–April 1934 (Isfandar-Khurdad 1343 F.) was in the hands of the two lent British

Officers of the Indian Army—Lieut.-Colonel C. R. C. Lane, M.C., p.s.c., I.A., as Chief of the Staff and Major W. A. L. James, p.s.c., I.A., as Adjutant and Quartermaster-General. The former was on leave ex-India from the 9th April to 25th October 1934 (5th Khurdad to end of 1343 F.). During his absence, Major W. A. L. James, p.s.c., officiated as Chief of the Staff.

3. Accommodation—

(a) *General*.—Reference has been made in Section 'A'—Policy of this Report that one of the main features of the present Reorganization is the provision of modern sanitary accommodation for units of H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces. Considerable advances have been made in this direction since the beginning of the Reorganization. The construction work has been under the supervision of the Public Works department, while the lay-out of barracks and other details of construction have been under the control of Army Headquarters. The total income and expenditure during the year under review declined as compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year, the former from Rs. 10,86,800 to Rs. 7,00,000 and the latter from Rs. 5,72,000 to Rs. 1,50,000. The decline in expenditure is partly due to the fact that owing to certain works being in progress, construction of new barracks had to be postponed, and partly due to delay in obtaining sanction of Government to build these barracks at the site selected near Himayatsagar as opposed to Golconda, as originally contemplated. A Rehousing Programme for the next six years has been drawn up, *vide* Appendix 'A'.

(b) *Lines of units of the Regular Forces*.—The following paragraphs indicate, in detail, the progress made during the year under review to improve existing conditions:—

(i) *1st Lancers*.—Although the lines of this unit were completed and occupied so long ago as 1929 (1339 F.) and fully wired for electric light, no provision was made in the Budget in preceding years for payment of cost of electric current consumed. This was represented to the Reorganization Committee at the meeting held in February 1934 (Farwardi 1343 F.) and sanction of Government was obtained for a sum of Rs. 1,400 for payment to the Electricity department for current consumed during the year, in addition to a recurring grant of Rs. 2,100 being included in the Budget for 1935 (1344 F.) and subsequent years. Connection has now been given for electric light.

It will be recalled that as a result of the installation of a piped water-supply in these lines in 1932 (1341 F.) it has been possible to dispense with the services of eight bhisties. This establishment has since been further reduced by eight bhisties, resulting in a total saving of Rs. 7,000 per annum.

(ii) *2nd Lancers*.—The reconstruction of the 2nd Lancers' lines was commenced in January 1932 (Isfandar 1341 F.) and completed in December 1933 (Dai 1343 F.) with the exception of Singlemen barracks, which were occupied in 1932 (1341 F.). The total cost of this project amounted approximately to Rs. 12,00,000. The new barracks were officially opened by the Heir Apparent Sahebzada Colonel Nawab Walashan Azam Jah Bahadur, now Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Brigadier Hector Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, was present at the

opening ceremony, which marked the 40th Anniversary of this regiment. These buildings were mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief in his speech as "the first fruits of a carefully planned scheme" which when completed will result in the housing of all the Regular Forces in modern lines.

The Officers' Mess of this regiment was built some years ago from funds privately subscribed, and it was maintained from private resources of Officers of the 2nd Lancers. Opportunity was taken to remove this anomaly and with the sanction of Government, the building was handed over to the Public Works Department for maintenance.

(iii) *Cavalry Training Squadron*.—Prior to 1934 (1343 F.) this unit was stationed in Mallapalli in lines of the old type. As it was affiliated to the 1st Lancers for purposes of Training and forms the depot unit of the Imperial Service Regiments in the event of Mobilization, a scheme for building complete new barracks near the 1st Lancers was prepared at a cost of approximately Rs. 5,00,000 and sanctioned by the Reorganization Committee. Work started in September 1932 (Aban 1341 F.) and the lines were completed in January 1934 (Isfandar 1343 F.). Provision for riding schools, jumping lanes, etc., was also made and this unit is now well housed with all facilities for Training.

(iv) *"A" Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery*.—Elsewhere in this Report it has been mentioned that the Rehousing Programme will extend over a period of many years. In order to tide over the period which must, of necessity, elapse before modern lines can be built for all units, it was decided to effect such improvements as were possible in the lines of certain units; and in pursuance of this policy the lines previously occupied by the Cavalry Training Squadron at Mallapalli were reconditioned at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,54,000, as accommodation for 'A' Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery. The reconstruction of these lines included the provision of Singlemen barracks, dining-rooms, harness-rooms, etc., in the same proportion as for other mounted units, and a new Gun Park. The interior walls in stables were dismantled and the accommodation improved to suit the requirements of artillery type of horses. Married quarters for men and followers have been rebuilt and 'A' Battery is now well housed in comfortable and sanitary lines.

(v) *Animal Transport Section*.—This unit has now occupied the lines at Goshamahal which became vacant when 'A' Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery, moved to Mallapalli. Though in poor condition, they are an improvement on those previously occupied by this unit at Golconda.

(vi) *1st Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry*.—In paragraph 1 (b) (ii) under Section 'C'—Administration of the Report on H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces for 1932 (1341 F.) it was laid down that the units stationed in the Goshamahal area shall be the first to receive new accommodation elsewhere. In accordance with this policy, arrangements were made with the Public Works department for the preparation of plans and estimates amounting approximately to Rs. 12,93,200 for construction of new barracks for the 1st Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry, in Golconda Fort, in the neighbourhood of what is known as the

Banjari Durwaza. On receipt of His Excellency the President's sanction to begin work early in the year, an Arzdasht was submitted to His Exalted Highness requesting him to nominate one of the two Royal Princes or a high State official to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, but objections were raised by the Sarf-i-Khas department that building should not be commenced until the land had been acquired. These and other difficulties which are dealt with more fully in Section 'A'—Policy of this Report, compelled the relinquishment of the original proposal to build these barracks in Golconda. Further investigations were then made with a view to selecting another site, and one on the Himayetsagar road, about 2½ miles from Golconda, was found to be admirably suited to army requirements. At the present time, sanction of Government is awaited to the new site. The provision of modern barracks for this battalion is a very urgent necessity, housed as it is in a most inferior type of quarters, with 30 per cent. of the personnel scattered all over the city.

(vii) *2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry.*—The situation as regards accommodation for the personnel of the 2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry, was most unsatisfactory until the beginning of 1933 (1342 F.). There were only 130 huts in the lines at Chandraingutta, devoid of any sanitary amenities and water-supply, and, as in the 1st Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry, the majority of the men lived in the city, with the result that the discipline and health of the unit were much below that of other units of the Regular Forces. This state of affairs called for immediate action. After a careful survey of the ground at Chandraingutta, plans and estimates were prepared in conjunction with the Public Works department for the provision of new barracks for 310 Singlemen and for installing a piped water-supply and drainage system. These entailed an expenditure of approximately Rs. 2,25,000 and Rs. 13,000 respectively. The Reorganization Committee agreed to these amounts being found from the Reorganization Reserve at the meeting held in May 1932 (Thir 1341 F.). After obtaining Government sanction, these schemes were put in hand at the beginning of 1933 (1342 F.) and completed in the middle of the year under report. The barracks are complete with cook-houses, dining-rooms, wash-houses, latrines, etc.

The issue of 303 rifles to this battalion necessitated the reconstruction of the Quarterguard building at a cost of Rs. 23,340. This has now been completed and the Military Advisory Staff are satisfied that adequate accommodation exists for safeguarding these rifles.

In addition to the above, the following works were carried out during the year—

- (i) Construction of a Short Range.
- (ii) Construction of a hearth for chullas at the Quarterguard.

In order to rehouse this unit completely, estimates are now under preparation in the Public Works department, on the basis of 40 per cent. married establishment instead of the 50 per cent. This reduction has been found necessary owing to financial stringency.

(viii) *3rd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry*.—No constructional work was undertaken in the lines of this battalion during the year under report, save the following small improvements—

- (i) Converting an old building into a school.
- (ii) Construction of a latrine, etc.

These improvements were effected with Pioneer labour.

(ix) *3rd Golconda Lancers*.—In accordance with the Rehousing Programme prepared by Army Headquarters, it was the intention to build completely new barracks for this Cavalry regiment. Plans and estimates amounting approximately to Rs. 14,64,000 were prepared by the Public Works department and forwarded to Government for sanction. These documents were, however, returned by the Finance department with the remark that the estimates were too high compared with those for certain other units. In an explanation from Army Headquarters it was made clear that no comparison of cost could be made between estimates prepared for a Cavalry regiment and the estimates sanctioned for an Infantry battalion: with regard to their objection that the 1st and 2nd Lancers lines were built at less cost, it was explained that in the former certain buildings already existed, the cost of which was not included in the aggregate; while the lines of the 2nd Lancers were only reconstructed. The scheme was then passed and submitted to His Exalted Highness for sanction, but work is held up pending approval of the site selected on the Himayetsagar road.

(x) *Infantry Training Company*.—A scheme costing about Rs. 1,68,000 was prepared by the Public Works department for rehousing this unit and passed by the Reorganization Committee during the year. The original area selected was inside Golconda Fort, but in view of the recommendation not to build new barracks in this area, work is held up pending sanction of a new site selected near Himayetsagar.

(xi) '*B*' *Battery, Nizam's Field Artillery*.—This battery continued to be stationed in its present lines at Golconda. No new construction is contemplated in the near future, but certain minor alterations have been carried out with Military labour. The old "Serai" quarters have been enlarged and replastered and Shahabad stone flooring has been put down. A stable for 20 horses is also being built by a private contractor, similar to that built for this battery during the previous year.

(xii) *4th Battalion, Golconda Infantry*.—Owing to the principle laid down in giving priority to 'A' and 'B' class units in the matter of providing new accommodation, it is not likely that sufficient funds will be available to build modern barracks for this battalion for some years.

(xiii) *African Bodyguard Squadron*.—Although there is enough room for the men of this unit, the buildings and stables are in a very bad condition. No work was carried out during the year, except the usual annual maintenance.

(xiv) *Jamieth Nizam Mahbub*.—This unit has some good administrative buildings. A modern school building with well ventilated rooms is nearing completion, and the cost is being met from the funds subscribed by the unit and the Education department.

(xv) *Hospitals—*

Section Hospital, Golconda.—In June 1934 (Amdad 1343 F.) a committee was appointed to report on the suitability or otherwise of the section hospital, Golconda, as a Central Hospital. The Committee inspected the premises and submitted their recommendations. It was stated that certain structural alterations and additions would be necessary before the building could be made use of as a Central Hospital. The Public Works department estimated the cost of this work at roughly Rs. 12,000. This proposal is kept in abeyance for the present as the site is a bad one and other suggestions are being considered.

Minor repairs to the sky-light and flooring of the ration-rooms and to the roof of the quarters occupied by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon were carried out. The unsatisfactory condition of the drains from the kitchen of the hospital premises was removed by laying a pipe drain underneath the building.

2nd Lancers Hospital.—One of the existing rooms in this hospital was converted into a wash-house. The roof of the quarters occupied by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and compounder was repaired by providing Mangalore tiles in place of country tiles.

Saifabad and Khairatabad Hospital.—Minor repairs were carried out from funds at the disposal of the Commander.

Section Hospital, Chandraigutta.—Electric light is being provided.

(xvi) *Provision of Chemical Fire Extinguishers.*—In the absence of pipes or hydrants to work a Fire Engine for protection against the outbreak of fire in units of the Regular Forces, Government sanctioned the purchase of Fire Extinguishers and Buckets, which have been issued to all units.

Fire Alarm Orders were prepared and posted in conspicuous places.

(xvii) *Installation of Telephones.*—Telephones installed at the residences of officers of the Regular Forces and those in units were brought on to the Automatic Military Exchange.

4. *Drainage of Mahsahib Tank.*—Work on breaching this bund was commenced in March 1934 (Ardibehisht 1343 F.) and completed at the end of the year under report. Sports grounds are now being laid out and it is hoped that the facilities provided for recreation for units in the vicinity of this tank will improve the health of the men. The draining of this tank should also result in fewer mosquitoes.

5. *Medical Service—*

(a) *Reorganization.*—During the year, orders with regard to new establishments and distribution of personnel have been sanctioned and published.

Two specialists posts were created—one for a bacteriologist and the other for a dentist.

For the medical care of the families of men of the Regular Forces, a woman sub-Assistant Surgeon and seven dais have been appointed.

(b) *Training*.—Two sub-Assistant Surgeons proceeded on study leave—one for training in bacteriology and one in dentistry, and both have returned duly qualified.

(c) *Reduction*.—Thirty-two dooly-bearers and 4 scavengers have been reduced.

(d) *Equipment*.—A clinical laboratory and a dental surgery were established at the Military Central Hospital and the 1st Lancers Hospital respectively.

During the year under report, a steam disinfecter was purchased to disinfect clothing and bedding.

(e) *Sanitation and health*.—The health of the troops has been satisfactory. Sanitation in the old lines is still very bad, and little can be done to improve it.

Periodical lectures on sanitation and personal hygiene were given to officers and men of units.

(f) *Family Hospital and Maternity Centres*.—Three maternity centres, at Golconda and Chandraigutta Section Hospitals and 1st Lancers Hospital have been opened at which women and children can receive medical attention from a woman sub-Assistant Surgeon. It is proposed, in the near future, to establish a Family Hospital at the 2nd Lancers Hospital, which is well situated for this purpose, for maternity and medical cases. This hospital will be in charge of a qualified woman sub-Assistant Surgeon. A second woman sub-Assistant Surgeon will visit maternity centres and units' lines to attend to minor ailments, sanitation and child-welfare.

(g) *X-Ray*.—The X-Ray department has done much useful work. 372 skiagrams were taken of military cases during the year as compared with 184 in the previous year, and 133 of private cases as compared with 27 cases in the previous year.

The fees collected from private cases during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,110 which has been credited to Government towards the cost of the apparatus.

[Statement.]

(h) *Statistics.*—The following statistics show the number of men admitted to hospitals during 1934 (1344 F.) :—

Serial No.	Hospitals	Unit in charge	Malaria	Influenza	Venereal	Miscellaneous non-infectious	Miscellaneous infectious	Daily average admissions in 1343 Fash	Daily average admissions in 1342 Fash	Remarks
1	Military Central Hospital.	All serious cases from Unit & Section Hospitals.	247	88	77	285	437	3.94	.35	
2	Section Hospital, Golconda.	4th Golconda Infantry, 3rd Golconda Lancers, "B" Battery.	194	89	19	398	311	2.18	8.44	
3	Section Hospital Chandraigutta	J. N. M. 2nd Bn. Hyderabad Infantry	74	247	11	372	231	2.3	6.67	
4	Unit Hospital, 1st Lancers.	C. T. S. 1st Lancers	24	84	10	151	25	.57	1.01	
5	Unit Hospital, 2nd Lancers.	N. O. 2nd Lancers	3	59	6	107	40	.56	1.16	
6	Unit Hospital, Goshamahall.	1st Bn. Hyd. Infantry A. T. Sec	37	155	18	.	147	3.87	2.11	
7	Unit Hospital, Saifabad	I. T. Coy. "A" Bty. A. B. G. Squ. 3rd Infy. Pioneers, Band, Headquarters' Staff.	143	693	15	1890	264	7.69	8.14	Combined.
8	Unit Hospital, Princes Bodyguard.	P. B. Guard	12	65	4	125	170	.98	1.44	

Note.—The numbers in different columns against Military Central Hospital include those shown against Unit Hospitals and serious cases of Section Hospitals, as cases treated at Central Hospital are admitted from Unit and Section Hospitals.

6. *Veterinary Service.*—

(a) *Reorganization.*—The Reorganization of the Military Veterinary Service was sanctioned by Government and came into force from October 1933 (1343 F.).

(b) *Scholarships.*—The Reorganization Committee sanctioned four scholarships for candidates selected from mounted units of the Regular Forces at the Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta, and, at the end of their course, they will be absorbed in the new cadre sanctioned for the Military Veterinary Service.

(c) *Training.*—Special care was devoted to the training of the existing subordinate personnel and a six month course on Veterinary work was held by the officiating Principal Veterinary Officer.

(d) *Casting of horses.*—125 horses were cast from mounted units of the Regular Forces, including those from the Princes Bodyguard, against 180 in 1933 (1342 F.). In addition to this, 10 mules were destroyed during the year.

The skins of these animals were sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

(e) *Statistics.*—The total number of animals treated during the year for major injuries was 4,000 as compared with 5,000 in 1933 (1342 F.). Compared with the preceding year,

the percentage of animals admitted to hospitals showed a marked decrease. Admissions to Veterinary hospitals of animals under different causes as compared with those of the latter six months of the previous year were as follows:—

Serial Number	Unit	Authorised strength of horses	DISEASE								1934 (1343 Fasli)	1933 (1342 Fasli)
			Colic	Fever	Kanri or Paralysis	Catarrh	Foot Diseases	Lymphangitis	Miscellaneous	Total Admissions	Monthly percentage	Monthly percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	"A" Bty. H. A. .	156	3	1	.	2	2	1	51	60	8%	7%
2	1st Lancers H.I.S.T.	555	36	28	3	2	29	19	178	290	4%	5%
3	2nd Lancers H.I.S.T.	555	18	27	1	1	6	18	88	149	2%	4%
4	3rd Golconda Lancers.	555	23	57	18	42	9	9	111	264	4%	8%
5	A.B.G. Squadron ..	100	5	9	..	..	.	5	34	53	4%	11%
6	Cavalry Trg. Squadron ..	294	33	22	..	12	16	4	117	204	6%	6%
7	"B" Battery, N.F.A.	134	7	4	3	1	4	4	35	58	4%	3%
8	Princes Bodyguard ..	100	9	16	3	..	2	..	55	85	7%	8%
	Total ..	2,449	129	164	23	60	68	55	664	1,168	4%	6%

There was a marked decrease in mortality, which was less than 1 per cent. during the year, against that in the previous five years which ranged up to 4 per cent.

7. Clothing.—When a Clothing Fund was introduced in October 1932 (Azur 1342 F.) for mounted units of the Regular Forces, no provision was made in that scheme for the issue of a clothing allowance to dismounted units.

The present system in Infantry units involves a cut of one rupee per mensem per man, from his pay which is credited to the Unit Dress Fund with the Accountant-General. No provision is made for the supply of Marching Order. It was decided that dismounted units in categories 'A' and 'B' should be provided with uniform and equipment in the same manner as mounted units and a scheme involving an expenditure of approximately Rs. 1,50,000 is under preparation at Army Headquarters. This will be submitted to Government for sanction later.

In accordance with the regulations issued in October 1932 (Azur 1342 F.) for the institution of a Clothing Fund in mounted units, recruits in Cavalry units received a free issue of clothing, but they were not entitled to any clothing allowance until they had completed 12 months' service. In order to remove this anomaly, a Fund known as the "Recruits' Issue Fund" was established in Cavalry units during the year with the approval of Government. The clothing of retired individuals was purchased from this fund and re-issued to Recruits. It soon became apparent that the amount accumulated in the Fund was totally

inadequate to meet the cost of the free issue to Recruits. Government is, therefore, being approached for an allotment to supplement the Recruits' Issue Fund.

The Princes Bodyguard was equipped with full dress during the year under report.

During the year, the following units were supplied with kitbags—

2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry.

4th Battalion, Golconda Infantry.

In addition to this, kitboxes were provided for men accommodated in Singlemen barracks.

8. *Free Rations*.—In accordance with Government sanction for the issue of a standard ration plus a messing allowance to all units in category 'A,' 'B' and 'C' class units when provided with modern barracks, free rations were issued to the 310 singlemen of the 2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry, who occupied new barracks at Chandraigutta during the year.

9. *Ordnance*—

(a) *Arms*.—Arms were supplied to units as under during the year under report—

i. 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers	1 D. P. Gun.
ii. 2nd Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers	Deficient component parts of E. P. Swords.
iii. 2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry	300 scabbards and bayonets.
iv. Infantry Battalions	144 D. P. rifles.

(b) *Equipment*.—In 1932 (1341 F.), the undermentioned units were supplied with .303 S.M.L.E. rifles free of cost by the Government of India—

- (i) Cavalry Training Squadron,
- (ii) 3rd Golconda Lancers,
- (iii) 2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry.

These rifles were not provided with leather slings, and these have now been obtained from Kirkee Arsenal and issued to units.

In June 1932 (Amerdad 1341 F.) a Rangefinder was purchased from the Arsenal and supplied to 'A' Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery. One having been found to be insufficient, a second rangefinder was purchased during the year.

In 1932 (1341 F.) the 2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry, was supplied with .303 rifles, but it was not equipped with the web equipment which is a necessary complement of .303 rifles. 772 sets were purchased during the year from Arsenal and supplied at the scale of one set for each officer, sub-commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer and man.

Since the beginning of the Reorganization, only Cavalry units had been supplied with binoculars. Arrangements were made this year to supply the following Infantry units with binoculars on the basis of 50 per cent. of the authorized issue laid down in Equipment Tables, Indian States Forces (India) 1927—

- i. 1st Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry.
- ii. 2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry.
- iii. 3rd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry.
- iv. Infantry Training Company.

The Mechanical Transport Section, which was established in the previous year continued to work satisfactorily, and the addition of the Morris Commercial Lorry proved of great value during the Collective Training Season.

10. *Army Headquarters.*—The Reorganization of the various sections which was effected some two years ago has proved satisfactory and the disposal of cases showed a considerable improvement during the year.

The office of the Principal Medical Officer was moved from the Central Hospital to Army Headquarters.

The Accountant-General was asked to carry out an audit of all accounts in units and to institute a regular quarterly audit in future.

Monthly conferences were held at Army Headquarters of Commanding Officers of units to discuss any points which officers wished to bring to notice.

Standing Orders and Office Procedure were prepared and issued to all Staff Officers, Heads of Services and Departments.

The Headquarters Printing Press was better organized, and all requirements of units were supplied at moderate charges. The Press is building up a fund of its own from the income derived from charges made for work done for units and this will be used to pay for improvements or replacements of type, machines, etc.

11. *Pay of Officers of the Regular Forces.*—Mention was made in the previous year's Report that a complete scheme for the introduction of a scale of pay and allowances for all officers of the Regular Forces on the same system of pay and allowances as are admissible to British Officers of the Indian Army was pending Government sanction. This proposal was sanctioned by Government with effect from the 6th October 1933 (1st Azur 1843 F.), and, in consequence, the old grade system of pay ceased to exist in the Army. In certain cases officers were permitted to remain on their old scale of pay and grade or given a personal allowance as compensation for the loss which the new system entailed. The new scale of pay facilitates the transfer of officers from one unit to another, when found necessary in the interests of efficiency, and it compares very favourably with the pay of officers in other Indian States.

12. *Extra Duty Pay for Pioneers attached to Army Headquarters.*—Certain men of the Pioneer Company are engaged throughout the year in the construction of and repairs to buildings, etc., and it was decided to provide extra duty pay to selected

men possessing technical skill. A scheme was prepared and forwarded to Government for sanction for the grant of extra duty pay to 20 ranks of the Company.

13. Revision of Pay and Grant of Extra Duty Pay to clerks of units of the Regular Forces.—A scheme for the revision of pay and grant of extra duty pay to regimental clerks of the Regular Forces, as is admissible to corresponding ranks in the Indian Army, was prepared during the year and placed before the Reorganization Committee.

14. Extra Duty Pay to Specialists in 'A' Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery.—On the recommendation of the Military Adviser, Artillery, Indian States Forces, and in accordance with the prevailing practice in the Indian Army and in the batteries of other Indian States, a scheme was submitted to Government recommending the grant of extra duty pay to Specialists in 'A' Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery. Sanction to the proposal was obtained in April 1934 (Khurdad 1343 F.).

15. Hyderabad Manual of Military Law.—The work of re-writing the Hyderabad Manual of Military Law and bringing it up-to-date and into line with the Manual of Indian Military Law has been in progress in the year under report. Captain J. M. C. Plowden of the Judge Advocate-General's department, Army Headquarters, Simla, visited Hyderabad in October 1933 (Azar 1343 F.) and collected all the data required for the preparation of this Manual. The Draft Act and the Rules, Notes, Preliminary Chapters, etc., have been submitted for review by the Legal Adviser to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, and, in due course, the Bill will be presented, in complete form, to the Legislative Council.

16. Powers of the Commander.—It was stated in the Report for the preceding year that the Pamphlet dealing with the powers of the Commander was brought up-to-date and presented to Government for sanction. The publication of this pamphlet has been delayed owing to the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief as the powers originally proposed to be vested in the Commander will be exercised by the Commander-in-Chief, who, is delegating certain of his powers to the Commander.

The pamphlet has been revised in the light of the above and Government sanction is awaited for its publication.

17. Hyderabad Army Leave and Financial Regulations.—During the course of the present Reorganization, it has been found that the existing leave rules applicable to officers and men were out-of-date and did not fulfil the requirements of the reorganized army. The leave rules were, therefore, revised and forwarded to Government for sanction. Similarly, the existing Army Financial Regulations were found to be out-of-date. Application was, therefore, made to Government for permission to revise these regulations.

18. Hutting Funds.—In the past, the sums of money subscribed by all ranks towards this Fund—the genesis of which was explained in the Report for the previous year—were kept in regimental treasuries. In view of the Rehousing Programme now in progress it was decided to pay compensation to those ranks

who contributed for the maintenance of these funds. The audit of accounts continued throughout the year under report and a sum of Rs. 8,734-7-8 was refunded to 4th Battalion, Golconda Infantry.

SECTION 'D'—FINANCIAL.

The total sanctions accorded for the Reorganization of the Army during the triennium 1932-34 (1341-43 F.) amounted approximately to Rs. 23,34,456-13-10—Rs. 11,85,884-8-0 in 1932 (1341 F.); Rs. 10,09,634-2-5 in 1933 (1342 F.) and Rs. 1,38,938-3-5 in 1934 (1343 F.) respectively. This figure does not include the Construction Grants sanctioned for these years.

A statement showing the items of expenditure sanctioned in connection with the Reorganization of the Regular Forces during the year under review is appended to this Report, *vide* Appendix 'C.'

W. A. L. JAMES,

Major,

CHIEF OF THE STAFF,

D/27/3/1935.

H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces.

[Appendix

APPENDIX 'A.'

Showing the Rehousing Programme drawn up by Army Headquarters for units of H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces.

Serial No.	Description of work	Works completed since commencement of Reorganization	Works awaiting Government sanction	Works under contemplation	Remarks
1-(i)	Construction of barracks for the 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers	13,13,000			Completed in 1929 (1939 F.)
(ii)	Drainage and Water-supply at 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers	34,685			do 1932 (1941 F.)
2	Reconstruction of the lines of the 2nd Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers	12,87,000			do 1934 (1943 F.)
3	Construction of barracks for the Cavalry Training Squadron	4,78,472			do 1934 (1943 F.)
4	Reconstruction of old Cavalry Training Squadron lines for 'A' Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery ..	2,54,150			do 1934 (1943 F.)
5-(i)	Construction of Singlemen barracks for 2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry	2,25,000			do 1934 (1943 F.)
(ii)	Installation of Sanitary fittings and Drainage at 2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry	15,651			do 1934 (1943 F.)
6	Installation of a Piped water-supply at Chaudragutta	1,20,000			do 1934 (1943 F.)
7	Drainage of Mahsaib Tank	12,000			do 1934 (1943 F.)—Sports grounds are now being laid out.
8	Construction of Temporary Stables for the 3rd Golconda Lancers		25,000		An immediate necessity: estimates are being called for from a private contractor and will be submitted to Government shortly.
9	Military Central Hospital		50,000		The existing Military Central Hospital is in a private house, for which a rent of Rs. 3,000 a year is being paid.
10	Construction of barracks for the 1st Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry		12,98,700		Held up pending Government sanction to new site on the Himayetsagar road.
11	Completion of the reconstruction of 2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry		6,00,000		Plans and estimates under submission to Government.
12	Construction of barracks for the Infantry Training Coy.		1,68,000		Held up pending Government sanction to new site on the Himayetsagar road.
13	Construction of barracks for the 3rd Golconda Lancers		14,64,000		do do
14	Construction of barracks for the 3rd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry			8,25,000	Based on serials 5-(i) and 11.
15	Reconstruction of the present 3rd Golconda Lancers for 'B' Battery, Nizam's Field Arty. ..			1,10,000	No estimate having been so far prepared by the P. W. D., only approximate figures have been indicated.
16	Reconstruction of the present 'B' Battery lines for the Animal Transport Section			15,000	do do
17	Construction of barracks for the African Body-guard Squadron			1,50,000	do do
18	Construction of barracks for the 4th Battalion, Golconda Infantry			8,25,000	See remarks in serial 15.
19	Construction of barracks for the Jamieth Nizam Mahbub.			14,00,000	No estimate having so far been prepared by the P. W. D., only approximate figures have been indicated.
20	Reconstruction of the present Band and Pioneer lines			1,50,000	do do
21	Reconstruction of Army Headquarters Office building complete with sanitary fittings, electric light, etc.			2,00,000	do do
22	Minor works grant		90,000	90,000	At Rs. 30,000 per year from 1935-40 (1944-49 F.)
23	Construction of free quarters for Sub-Assistant Surgeons and other subordinate personnel of the Military Medical Service.			1,00,000	No estimate having so far been prepared by the P. W. D., only approximate figures have been indicated.
24	Provision for payment of compensation for land acquired for Military purposes		75,000		This provision will be required during the year 1935-36 (1944-45 F.)
25	Unforeseen requirements		1,00,000	1,00,000	
	Total	37,41,958	38,65,700	89,65,000	
	Or Rs.	37,50,000	Or Rs. 78,25,000		

APPENDIX 'B.'

Showing expenditure incurred during 1934 (1313 Fasli) from the Minor Works Grant of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned in accordance with the Finance Department's Vernacular letter No. 831/382/333 of 17th Dai 1314 Fasli.

Serial No.	Description of work	Cost		
		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Compensation for acquiring the old "Shutterkhana" and connected buildings belonging to Mr. Syed Aziz ..	698	0	0
2	Diversion of the road at the 8rd Bn. Hyderabad Infantry lines	1,750	0	0
3	Constructing an Incinerator at Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's bungalow	220	0	0
4	Constructing wooden shelves in the store-rooms of the Jamieth Nizam Mahboob	800	0	0
5	Repairs to drains at the 3rd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry.	1,500	0	0
6	Repairs to recreational training building, 1st (N. O.) Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers	100	0	0
7	Providing zinc sun shades at the temporary barracks near King Kothi Palace	271	14	0
8	Reconstructing a wall at the Remount Paddock at the Cavalry Training Squadron	156	4	0
9	Paving the flooring of one of the Sergeant-Major's quarters in the Pioneer lines with Shahabad stones	95	9	0
10	Cost of 2 latrines purchased from the Hyderabad Municipality for 8rd Bn. Hyderabad Infantry	150	0	0
11	Constructing a bath-room in the Central Gymnasium ..	80	0	0
12	Constructing Bengal terrace verandah to the Quartermaster and prisoners Room at Makai Gate, Golconda ..	155	0	0
13	Constructing a kitchen in a clerk's house in the Pioneer lines	10	0	0
14	Emergent repairs to Unit Hospital, Saifabad ..	105	0	0
15	Closing the well in Goshamahall Houz	160	0	0
16	Special repairs to Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters of the 1st (N. O.) Hyd. I. S. Lancers	650	0	0
17	Emergent repairs to Wordi Major's Office at the 2nd (N. O.) Hyderabad I. S. Lancers	400	0	0
18	Repairing the road leading to the bungalow occupied by the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General ..	120	0	0
19	Changing $\frac{1}{4}$ " Brass Bibcock and constructing masonry platform for $\frac{3}{4}$ " standpost at the Infantry Training Company	62	4	0
20	Providing Shahabad stone flooring for the temporary barracks near King Kothi Palace	448	6	0

APPENDIX 'B' —(contd.).

Serial No.	Description of work	Cost		
		Rs.	A.	P.
21	Providing electric light and fans at String Band Practice Room, near Headquarters, Regular Forces ..	600	0	0
22	Constructing a drain across the Field Battery lines at Golconda	200	0	0
23	Repairs to the Unit Hospital and the Quarters of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Compounder of the 2nd (N. O.) Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers	478	0	0
24	Constructing Tin Sheds in the Central Hospital ..	59	1	6
25	Whitewashing the barracks of "B" Battery, N. F. A. ..	500	0	0
26	Providing Shahabad stone flooring for the temporary barracks near King Kothi Palace	276	0	0
27	Purchasing wooden poles and wire for enclosing the Mahsahib Tank area :—Rs. 322 8 0 }	331	9	0
28	Converting an old building into a school at the 2nd (N. O.) Hyderabad I. S. Lancers	866	12	0
29	Repairs to skylight floors and doors of Unit Hospital at Golconda	53	0	0
30	Erecting a ½" standpost in the Pioneer lines near Fateh Maidan	173	0	0
31	Erecting tatties around the Hindu and Muslim Lungerkhana at King Kothi Palace	77	10	0
32	Constructing stables for the 3rd Golconda Lancers ..	8,106	8	3
33	Improvement to Jalsazpura Road at the 1st (N. O.) Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers	300	0	0
34	Constructing a Short Range for the 2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry	1,570	0	0
35	Special repairs to the Staff Hospital at Khairatabad and Compounders' Quarters	700	0	0
36	Purchase of materials for the construction of a wall and fixing doors in the School of the 3rd Bn. Hyderabad Infantry	174	0	0
37	Repairs to Recreational building, 2nd (N. O.) Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers	400	0	0
38	Constructing a cistern and drain in the Hospital at Chandraigutta	50	0	0
39	Constructing a Maternity Centre at the 1st (N. O.) Hyd. I. S. Lancers Hospital	486	2	0
40	Wood work for re-roofing the Maternity Centre at the 1st (N. O.) Hyderabad I. S. Lancers	62	9	0

APPENDIX ' B' - (concl'd).

Serial No.	Description of work	Cost		
		Rs.	A.	P.
41	Purchase of benches for the Armourers shop at the Infantry Training Company	68	12	0
42	Purchase of an almirah for the 2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry	45	1	6
43	Repairs to Almirahs of the Jamieth Nizam Mahboob ..	45	0	0
44	Constructing an additional room at Headquarters, Regular Forces	500	0	0
45	Provision of stone flooring in the Singlemen barrack rooms and other improvements in " B " Battery lines ..	500	0	0
46	Purchase of one bellows and one table for the Armourer's shop, Cavalry Training Squadron	149	15	6
47	Constructing a compound wall for the Sergeant-Major's quarters, A. B. G. Squadron	111	0	0
48	Fixing finials and minaretttes to the Mosque at the 4th Infantry (now 2nd Bn. Hyderabad Infantry) ..	210	0	0
49	Emergent repairs to the roof of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters at the Section Hospital, Golconda	82	0	0
50	Special repairs to the drain at the Section Hospital, Golconda	140	0	0
	Total Rs. ..	19,648	5	9

APPENDIX 'C.'

Showing items of expenditure sanctioned in connection with the Reorganization of the Regular Forces in 1934 (1343 Fashl).

Srl. No.	Item	C o s t		Whether initial or recurring	Will be included in Budget for 1344 F. and future years
		O.S. Rs. As. P.	B.G. Rs. As. P.		
1	Purchase of 1,461 kitbags, 752 for the 2nd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry, and 709 for the 4th Battalion Golconda Infantry	3,447 0 9	..	Initial	No
2	Purchase of trumpets and bugles for the 3rd Nizam's Own Golconda Lancers .. .. .	..	540 0 0	do	do
3	Purchase of revolvers with the relative equipment for the 1st Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry and the Infantry Training Company .. .. .	..	5,900 0 0	do	do
4	Annual maintenance of Golconda water-supply	24,000 0 0	..	Recurring	Yes. Budget for 1343 F. O.S. Rs. 8,000-0-0.
5	Purchase of Slings Rifle leather for the 3rd Nizam's Own Golconda Lancers, the Cavalry Training Squadron and the 2nd Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry .. .. .	..	1,525 0 0	Initial	No
6	Purchase of deficient component parts of E. P. swords for the 2nd Nizam's Own Lancers, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops .. .. .	..	250 0 0	Initial	do
7	Appointment of 16 cooks for the 4th Battalion, Golconda Infantry, and the Animal Transport Section	2,880 0 0	..	Recurring	Yes. Budget for 1344 F.
8	Payment of fees and T. A. to Capt. Plowden for re-writing the Hyderabad Manual of Military Law .. .. .	..	5,359 6 0	Initial	No
9	Purchase of Merryweathers 'Konus-Kemik' Fire Extinguishers for protection against the outbreak of fire in Units of the Regular Forces	1,500 0 0	..	do	do
10	Purchase of Kitboxes for men accommodated in double storeyed barracks	3,371 0 0	..	do	do
11	Purchase of a D. P. Gun for the 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers .. .. .	..	656 10 0	do	do
12	Purchase of a Refrigerator Cabinet for Installation in the Central Hospital .. .. .	..	1,000 0 0	do	do
13	Purchase of a Steam Disinfecter for the Central Hospital .. .. .	..	3,600 0 0	do	do
14	Increase of pay of the Director of Music and the Asst. Director of Music	600 0 0	..	Recurring	Yes. Budget for 1344 F.
15	Pay of 2 boot-makers and 1 tailor in the 2nd Nizam's Own Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers	1,478 5 4	..	do	do
16	Grant of a scholarship for the son of a State Officer at the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun .. .. .	..	1,000 0 0	do	do
17	Payment of the cost of bayonets and scabbards bayonets supplied to the 2nd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry, Ly Kirkee Arsenal .. .. .	..	3,395 18 0	Initial	No
18	Payment of the cost of electric energy to the 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers	1,400 0 0	..	Recurring	Yes. Budget for 1344 F.
19	Purchase of Range Finder Artillery No. 2 with stand and 2 lathes adjusting with cases for "A" Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery .. .. .	..	1,166 9 0	Initial	No.
20	Grant of extra duty pay for specialists in "A" Battery, Nizam's Horse Artillery	360 0 0	..	Recurring	Yes. Budget for 1344 F.
21	Educational Grant for the Jamieth Nizam Mahbub	789 12 0	..	do	do
22	Supply of Web Equipment for the 2nd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry; Straps Web supporting for the Infantry Training Company; and Slings Rifle Web for the 3rd Golconda Lancers	45,715 13 4	..	Initial	No
23	Purchase of binoculars for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions, Hyderabad Infantry and the Infantry Training Company .. .. .	..	13,689 0 0	do	do
24	Purchase of 144 D. P. Rifles for use on Assault Course Training .. .. .	..	2,484 0 0	do	do
25	Grant of extra duty pay to the Pioneers of Headquarters, Regular Forces	1,050 0 0	..	Recurring	Yes. Budget for 1345 F.
26	Excess expenditure incurred in connection with the travelling expenses, etc., of certain Commissioned Officers, who accompanied Major Syed Ahmed (now Lieut.-Colonel), when he proceeded to England for treatment of his eye .. .. .	..	1,570 2 0	Initial	No.
27	Repairs to the Military Adviser, Southern India Circle's Bungalow	192 0 0	..	do	do
	Total	89,778 15 5	42,136 8 0		
		O.S. Rs. 1,38,038-8-5			

